

Annual August Linen Sale

SALE BULGARIAN EMBROIDERED LUNCH SETS:
\$7.50 Bulgarian Embroidered Lunch Sets, \$5.89 each
\$5.00 Bulgarian Embroidered Lunch Sets, \$3.75 each

SALE BULGARIAN EMBROIDERED CENTER PIECES AND LUNCH CLOTHS AT JUST 1/4 PRICE:
\$2.25 30-in. Bulgarian Emb. Center Pieces, \$1.13 each
\$2.75 30-in. Bulgarian Emb. Center Pieces, \$1.38 each
\$3.50 30-in. Bulgarian Emb. Center Pieces, \$1.75 each
\$4.00 36-in. Bulgarian Emb. Center Pieces, \$2.00 each
\$6.00 45-in. Bulgarian Emb. Lunch Cloths, \$3.00 each
\$6.75 45-in. Bulgarian Emb. Lunch Cloths, \$3.38 each

Great Clearaway Sale
Of SOROSIS Oxfords, Colonial Pumps and Slippers. Regular \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00 values \$2.95

Long Silk Gloves
\$1.00 A PAIR
Elbow length Silk Gloves, Paris point stitching, black, white and colors, pair \$1

Thompson Belden & Co
BOARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

NIPPON TEACHES SECRECY IN WAR

Nations of Europe Engaged in Struggle Learn From Orientals How to Shroud Movements.

MYSTERY AROUND EVERYTHING

British Council Decides Not to Allow Any Correspondents to Accompany Expeditionary Force.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—While Japan has borrowed most of its military science from Europe, it taught the west, in return, the enormous value of secrecy in warfare. All the powers engaged in the European death grapple have learned that lesson.

Reports from Belgium say that the German prisoners have no regimental insignia on their uniforms, and have been instructed to refuse information as to what regiments they are attached. In 1910, the English newspapers gave full accounts of the German and French regiments, where they were and what regiments composed each army. The commands and personalities of all the leading generals were widely known.

Over all these details, the armies engaged in the war theater in western Europe, except, perhaps, the Belgian, have folded a shroud of mystery concerning the men who will play the greatest parts in the drama. The public knows almost nothing about the commander-in-chief of the French army, General Joseph K. C. Joffre. Joffre is not an advertised general. Even the French people know less about him than almost any man who ever guided their military machine.

Matters of Guesswork.
The present dispositions of the combatant forces, their movements and plans, are chiefly matters of guesswork. Experts can only surmise that during the oppressive darkness of the past fortnight of mobilization and of suspense for Europe, the four great armies of Germany, France, Austria and Russia have been moving into positions which those who have theorized on the subject have expected.

The great mobilization appears to have proven one fact—that even the German organization, put to the test under real war conditions, could not move as fast as expected. The great, swift battle on the French frontier, which was due last week, has not yet begun, so far as is known, or perhaps it may be beginning today.

Not even the Japanese were able to cover their movements with such a cloud of secrecy as the millions of men now marching, on the greatest scale the world has ever known.

The censorship, which has been drawn around Europe except for a few outlying neutral countries, is chiefly responsible for the success of this up-to-date military secrecy. No telegram, private or for the newspaper, goes out of any belligerent country without passing under the eye and the pencil of a keen censor. Germany and Austria have almost sealed the other usual means of communication.

Discuss War More Freely.
The British newspapers discuss the war more freely than the continental papers, but under the imperative request of the war office they say nothing of the movement of troops or ships. The German newspapers, according to reports, print only official news.

The British army council has decided not to allow any war correspondents to accompany the expeditionary force for the present. Some passes had been issued, but these were revoked.

In a letter announcing his decision, the council says that the French army officials also have decided not to allow correspondents to accompany their forces. It is understood that correspondents will be asked to leave Belgium. Some are already returning.

The Russian army will have no correspondents. The German staff is known strongly to disapprove of them.

KAISER HAS BIG ARMY IN BELGIUM

(Continued from Page One.)

Vain, the Germans are now signalled as marching directly on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodogne. This raiding force is believed to consist mainly of cavalry and artillery including the much feared motor quick force.

These troops are in imminent danger of being cut off from their base at Liege, but the day of desperate deeds has dawned for the German fatherland and the occupation of the Belgian capital is just the sort of spectacular coup, utterly barren from a strategic standpoint, calculated to kindle enthusiasm across the Rhine.

Day's March Away.
"In this peaceful city it is impossible to realize that the enemy is only a long day's march away. The life of the city goes on as usual. The cafes and shops are thronged, trains are working to the minute, and despite this outward calm significant events have been chronicled. Trenches are being thrown up feverishly in the environs of the city, while exhortations in large, black type are being placarded right and left calling upon the inhabitants for their own sakes not to engage in any hostile acts in the event of German occupation.

In the general atmosphere of nerve-racking mystery one fact is abundantly plain. The Germans are in a muddle on the Meuse. Aerial observers paint pictures of chaos in the enemy's ranks, consequent on the relentless arrival of army corps on army corps behind a crippled front. The emperor has dispatched his legions by a stop watch, but owing to the hitch on the line at Liege Tauton thoroughness is cutting both ways. Sixteen days for a thirty-mile advance from Aix-la-Chapelle, in Diest, can hardly be made the cause for many 'hoes,' and the malice that will appear to have become a trifle rusty.

Gallant little Belgium has prepared to make a last stand at Antwerp. There is no place under the sun for which the Germans yearn more acutely than this Liverpool of the Netherlands, but they will have to detach at least half a million men to take such a well defended city.

Czar Will Grant Civil Rights to the Jews

(Continued from Page One.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegram company learns that the Russian emperor will sign a proclamation at an early date giving the Jews in his dominion equal civil and political rights with his other subjects.

ENGLISH ARMY ON CONTINENT—News comes from London, with permission of the censor, that a large English army has been landed on the continent. All particulars of the movement have been kept profoundly secret. This picture shows an English transport wagon passing through the streets of Portsmouth under guard.



English transport wagon passing through the streets of Portsmouth under guard.

BRITISH FORCES LAND IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page One.)

and men of the two armies fraternized warmly.

Capital is Changed.
It is pointed out in authoritative circles here that the withdrawal of the Belgian government from Brussels to Antwerp may mean that the fighting in Belgium is drawing closer to the capital, or it may be merely a precautionary measure.

Now that the three allied armies are working together on a coherent campaign scheme, the policy of secrecy has been extended to Belgium, and as a fountain of picturesque news that country has suddenly dried up.

The allies have decided for the present to bar all war correspondents from accompanying the armies, but it is thought the ban may be raised later when the military operations are well under way.

The official news bureau says not a single casualty occurred during the embarkation, transportation and debarkation of the men and stores of the British expeditionary force, and everything was carried through with the greatest precision.

WILSON ISSUES WORD OF WARNING

(Continued from Page One.)

Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle.

"It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to ally it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States whose love of the country and whose loyalty to its government unite them as Americans, all bound in honor and affection to think first of it and its interests, may be divided into camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion, if not in action.

"Such diversions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodations, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

Warning Against Partisanship.
"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb on our sentiments as well as on every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another.

"My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show itself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self-control, the efficiency of dispassionate action, a nation that neither sits in judgment on others nor is disturbed in its own counsels, and which keeps itself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested and truly serviceable for the peace of the world.

"Shall we not resolve to put on ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

Prior to the issuance of the statement, officials close to the president made it clear that Mr. Wilson was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the far east. While the Germany-Japan question was not referred to in the statement, it became known that the president regarded with disfavor efforts he believed were being made to embroil the United States in the controversy in the far east or in Europe.

New Dakota Veterinarian

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 18.—Special Telegram.—Governor Byrne appointed Dr. C. C. Selby of Rapid City state veterinarian to succeed Dr. J. L. Barber, the appointment to take effect September 1. Dr. Barber resigns to care for his private business and Dr. Selby comes to this city to devote his time to the office.

Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads.

ALLIES MUST MAKE ATTACK ON GERMANS

Kaiser's Tactics Such as to Force Choice of Battle Ground on Allies.

CROWDING CLOSE ON BRUSSELS

Main Road From Capital to Namur is Cut and Germans Swarm Slowly Onward.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.)

By P. I. PHILLIPS,
Staff correspondent of The London Daily News, New York World and Omaha Bee.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—(Via London, Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Our train was timed to leave Namur at 6:15 this morning, but at 5 o'clock the train had not left. Then came a piece of news that had vital interest. Instead of going to Brussels direct, the train was run first to Charleroi, in a direct line west. This could only mean that the Germans had pushed up towards Wavre on the direct route, thus the enemy have reached the main road from Namur to Brussels and are repeating the tactics used at Liege of pressing round the north. As usual the Uhlans have been employed for this business, but so far I have not heard of much fighting.

Namur Well Prepared.

The Germans also are pressing round on the south, but the great cut of the Meuse and its high cliffs are likely to hold them, and especially prevent much cavalry work. Certainly there, whatever the result, the Germans will lose enormously along the Meuse.

Namur itself is evidently well prepared to fight a tremendous battle and for the Germans to surround it while making a front attack as in the case of Liege, will take enormous numbers.

The Germans have, however, drawn off a little from their northern attack or at least have concentrated more men between Namur and Louvain, the headquarters of the Belgian field army.

Allies Must Attack.

By pressing on to Wavre they have shown their hand and their plan in attempting to cut the Belgian army in two. Another thing, obvious also from this is that the big battle every one is expecting, will not come from the German side. It will not come until they are attacked in force, and to say when or where that will be would be giving away too much of the position of all armies.

WOMAN SHOTS BANDIT JUST BEFORE SHE DIES

(Continued from Page One.)

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 18.—Marie Holcroft, the 38-year-old wife of Cliff Holcroft, was shot to death last night as she offered resistance to a lone bandit, Earl Loomis, who attempted to hold up her husband in his ice cream parlor. Mrs. Holcroft seized a revolver and as she fell fired four times at Loomis, wounding him so seriously in the head that after he had staggered several blocks he was compelled to call on two men to take him to the police station.

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ADVANCE TOWARD BRUSSELS SEEMS TO BE STOPPED

(Continued from Page One.)

this position of German cavalrymen assures the citizens of Antwerp that they have no need to be frightened. Similar bands of German Uhlans and hussars have traversed other parts of the country without much damage.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—(3:30 a. m.)

The Daily Express says: "There is little doubt that a great battle is now occurring in Belgium between the Germans and the Belgian and French allies.

"Our correspondent, in a cryptic dispatch from Ghent, indicates that the Germans are advancing on the historic battleground of Waterloo and that events of the greatest importance are in progress."

A Brussels dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "Sharp fighting has been in progress since Monday morning."

Government Seat Moved.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A Reuters dispatch from Brussels says: "The seat of government has been moved to Antwerp. Measures have been taken for the defense of Brussels because of the approach of German cavalry."

A Havas dispatch from Brussels says: "It is expected that the legations will follow the government to Antwerp, but the French minister will remain here, sending the counselor to Antwerp to keep in touch with the Belgian government."

German Attack Repulsed.

"The Soir says that according to news, which arrived Monday afternoon and which is confirmed by the war office, the Belgian infantry, in conjunction with the French cavalry, have brilliantly repulsed a German attack. The location of the engagement is not mentioned."

The Belgian ministers of war, finance and foreign affairs and the French and Russian ministers to Belgium have left Brussels for Antwerp, according to a dispatch received here by the Exchange Telegraph. The affairs of France and Russia were left by their respective ministers in the hands of the Spanish legation, the dispatch adds.

Kaiser at Mainz.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Mainz says that the German emperor, accompanied by three of his sons, including Crown Prince Frederick William, has arrived.

A Reuters dispatch from Berlin says that the German emperor's departure for the front has occasioned patriotic outbursts by the newspapers of all parties.

Telegraphing Monday from Brussels, the Exchange Telegraph company's correspondent says: "Today has been full of excitement. Many disputing rumors have been circulated owing to the removal of the seat of government to Antwerp and the departure of the royal family."

"Fear is expressed that the German effort to force the extreme left and center of the Belgian lines between Gembloux and Wavre and Jodogne and Tirlemont is to effect a raid of Brussels or else to cover the German advance toward the French army by way of Liege and Namur."

Belgian Statement.

A dispatch from Brussels gives the following statement issued last night by the Belgian government: "German troops, which failed in an attempt at a forward movement, are returning today without fighting in the direction of Hannelt. The reverse sustained by the German cavalry at Haslema made them palpably more cautious both Sunday and Monday. They are moving more prudently, without coming into any serious engagement. All the German troops recently sent before our

army are adopting defensive attitude and entrenching themselves.

"Today passed without fighting." The correspondent adds that, according to newspaper reports, a fairly important engagement occurred in the neighborhood of Melvaert, near Jodogne, Sunday, in which the Germans are said to have suffered heavy casualties.

Left Wing Advances.

The left wing of the Belgian army, assembled in force to cover Brussels, has advanced from Louvain, in the direction of Diest, according to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Express. "The delay in the German attack at this point," the correspondent continues, "is attributed to the severe losses inflicted by the Belgians. There is no doubt also that the reluctance of Austria to send her promised quota of troops, in consequence of Italy's attitude and the impatient anti-war movement in Germany, have weakened the German plans and delayed the advance of the German emperor's troops."

Situation Good.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—An official statement issued tonight says: "The situation continues good. We are making methodical progress in upper Alsace. The German forces are retiring in great disorder, some towards the north some east. This is proved by the enormous amount of shell weapons and provisions that abound.

The Germans are so lost much more heavily in this region than we at first thought. This is proven by the number of bodies found.

"We are making the same progress in the valleys of Sainte Marie and Ville. Our troops, strongly based on the Danon position, are marching down the valley of Fort Bruche towards Straasberg. Everything goes to show that the Germans in this region are completely disorganized.

"Our troops are gaining ground along the line of Lorraine, Adonage and Marsal. We have gained ground varying from ten to twenty kilometers (six to twelve miles) along the frontier from Belfort to Chambray, and have established ourselves both in Alsace and Lorraine."

POLL HEAVY VOTE AT THE PRIMARY

(Continued from Page One.)

as candidates, is absolutely unfounded and you are authorized to so inform voters who may make inquiry on the subject."

Some of the Moorhead-appointed inspectors are interpreting these instructions as requiring them to inform all voters who appear that Howell and Blackburn are in the race. Howell's friends hail the election commissioner's statement as a clever device for soliciting votes within the booths, where "electioneering" is prohibited by law.

Voter Not Always at Home.

Challenges of voters known to be opposed to Howell made by Election Commissioner Moorhead's workers caused considerable confusion and a steady stream of voters who were compelled to make a fight to avoid being disfranchised were going to and from the court house.

An argument between a voter and one of Moorhead's men which caused amusement was reported. The voter was told that he was not found at the address given by him when a "checker" called. The voter insisted that if he had known the "checker" was coming he would have stayed home to meet him, but that being neither rich nor a loafer, he was compelled to work away from home on week days.

Some Were Favored.

Men registered as democrats in the lower wards voted unchallenged. Men registered as republicans and against whom there was the slightest suspicion of being "anti-Boss Howell" were denied the right to vote.

Chris Hochholm, Eleventh and Dodge streets, changed his registration from democrat to republican. He was told when he went to vote that there was "no record" and he was forced to spend three hours in securing affidavits to prove that he is a taxpaying citizen and entitled to vote.

Five laborers employed in the Union Pacific shops and the smelters registered from the Epstein lodging house at 121 Douglas street. Four registered as republicans and the fifth as a democrat. The democrat was allowed to vote unquestioned. The vote of all four republicans was challenged.

Justice of the Peace Britt, running for police judge, and Judge Haascol for reelection in the afternoon to protect more than one hundred citizens threatened with disenfranchisement set clerks to draw up affidavits for the challenged voters and then the voters were forced to hunt up freeholders to sign up.

"You were not at home when I called around where you said you lived," exclaimed an inspector challenging a voter in the second precinct of the Third ward.

AUSTRIANS ARE DEFEATED IN BIG BATTLE AT SABAC

(Continued from Page One.)

Five points in the enemy's territory and several hundred prisoners have been taken.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A cablegram received at the State department today from the embassy in St. Petersburg said the Russian emperor left the capital August 12 for Moscow to make his headquarters with the army. The message was sent August 12, but delayed in transmission.

Four German Aviators Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—(3:25 a. m.)—A German aeroplane has been destroyed in Russia near Samno and four German aviators accompanying the machine, but it is thought the ban may be raised later when the military operations are well under way.

The official news bureau says not a single casualty occurred during the embarkation, transportation and debarkation of the men and stores of the British expeditionary force, and everything was carried through with the greatest precision.

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All Americans Leaving Berlin Are Given Newspapers

(Continued from Page One.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—(6:05 a. m.)—The Times today states that a party of Americans who left Berlin on August 15 were each presented at the railway station with a packet containing a dozen copies of the Lokal Anzeiger. To each packet a handbill was affixed and addressed "the returning citizens of the friendly United States." The handbill stated that the enclosed newspapers must serve to destroy the "web of lies which a hostile press has spread over the United States and give to truth its place of honor." Then, in larger type, was this note: "Redistribution for publication in American papers solicited."

The Times continues: "The newspapers seem chiefly anxious to convey two impressions: That Germany is everywhere victorious and that American public opinion is favorable to Germany's cause."

Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads.

Velvet Joe to the Rulers of Europe

**NOBODY ever wins in a fight—
N'th' feller that's licked is a long time gettin' the sore spots healed—an' thar's one left inside o' him that never heals.**

Th' feller that thinks he won, gin'rally has t' buy a new hat an' suit, an' nobody sympathizes with him for his black eye.

Ef you'd jest set down an' smoke a few pipes o' VELVET together an' talk it over man t' man, instead o' army to army, thar wouldn't be no fight.

Velvet Joe

Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads.